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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

### NOTES

**Alston, L.** *Elements of Indian Taxation.* Pp. ix, 115. Price, 75 cents. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

This little volume is not only a thoroughly interesting monograph on the phases of public revenue in British India, but it is also a rather careful resumé of the general principles of taxation which form the basis of the English system. One of the most interesting features is perhaps the constant contrasting of Indian taxation with that of the parent government. In a prefatory chapter the principles of taxation in general are discussed with a clarity that is very welcome in these days of rather abstruse reasoning.

The author deals in concrete facts, and his descriptions are in the main clearly put, though he sometimes leaves the reader at a point where a little more detail would be desirable. On the whole,—an excellent monograph on a particular subject.

**Avebury, Lord.** *Marriage, Totemism and Religion.* Pp. ix, 243. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

Some forty years ago, the author of this book, then known as Sir John Lubbock wrote a volume on "The Origin of Civilization and the Primitive Condition of Man." Since that time our knowledge of these subjects has greatly widened, and now Lord Avebury, believing that his earlier conclusions have in the main been verified, writes this book as an answer to his critics. He, therefore takes up the various writers and seeks to estimate the worth of their contributions and criticisms—how successfully will depend on the viewpoint of the reader. From the nature of the case the volume will be of less interest to the general reader because so disjointed and critical; to the special student it will be of great interest.

Lord Avebury, thorough-going evolutionist, believes that in early times, even our most important social institutions did not exist, but came gradually into being. The present volume has six chapters: (1) On the Absence of Marriage Amongst the Lowest Races of Mankind; (2) On the Origin and Evolution of Marriage; (3) Totemism; (4) Witchcraft and Magic; (5) and (6) Religion.

**Barrett, John.** *The Pan-American Union—Peace, Friendship, Commerce.* Pp. 254. Washington, D. C.: Pan-American Union, 1911.

The director of the Pan-American Union, the Honorable John Barrett, has done a real service in bringing together in so small a volume the speeches delivered at the dedication of the new building, together with much additional valuable information concerning the part which the Latin-American countries have played in the movement for international peace and good-will. The work contains a list of the arbitrations to which the countries of America have been parties, and also a list of the arbitration treaties entered into by

the American republics. Through this publication the director of the Pan-American Union is carrying one step further the education of public opinion in the United States.

**Bernard, L. Lee.** *The Transmission to an Objective Standard of Social Control.* Pp. 96. Price, \$0.56. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1911.

**Carter, C. E.** *Great Britain and the Illinois Country, 1763-1774.* Pp. ix, 233. Price, \$1.50. Washington: American Historical Association, 1910. This volume was awarded by the American Historical Association the Justin Winsor Prize in American History in 1908. The monograph deals with the legal, political and economic relations between Great Britain and the Illinois Country during a period just prior to the Revolution. It embodies the results of the author's investigations in a field which only recently has attracted the attention of trained historical investigators. It is based not only upon the available published material, but in large part on manuscript sources found in the various archives of this country, Canada and England, and in consequence throws much new light upon this important subject. It is fully documented, being supplemented by numerous notes and an appendix. Particular note should be made of the excellent critical bibliography which supplements the work and which is one of the requirements of all essays submitted in competition for the prizes of the association.

**Chapin, F. S.** *Education and the Mores.* Pp. 106. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

**Drage, G.** *The Imperial Organization of Trade.* Pp. xviii, 374. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1910.

**Farrand, Max (Ed.).** *The Records of the Federal Convention of 1787.* Three vols. Pp. xxv, 1958. Price, \$15.00. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1911.

**Fenton, Frances.** *The Influence of Newspaper Presentations upon the Growth of Crime and Other Anti-Social Activity.* Pp. 96. Price, \$0.56. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1911.

**Forbes-Lindsay, C. H.** *Panama and the Canal To-Day.* Pp. xiii, 433. Price, \$3.00. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1910.

This is an entertaining account of the canal enterprise as it stood in 1909. The volume gives a brief history of the unsuccessful efforts of the De Lesseps Company to build the canal; of the investigations made by the United States to decide whether to construct a Nicaragua or a Panama Canal; of the acquisition of the Panama route by the United States; and of the successful progress of the work since 1904. Over half of the book is concerned with the country and city of Panama,—with their history and present condition. The book may be read to advantage by those wishing a superficial knowledge of the country and the canal.

**Garcia, G.** (Ed.). *Documentos Para la Historia de Mexico—Paredes y Arrillaga*. Pp. 266. Mexico: Ch. Bouret, 1910.

In the thirty-second volume of documents illustrative of Mexican history, the papers of one of the revolutionary governors of the early 40's are published. These papers are particularly interesting because of the fact that they indicate the anarchical conditions that prevailed in that period. Sectional strife rent the country asunder and paved the way for the series of dictators who were welcomed by the property owners as the only possible escape from the terrors of war.

**Garcia, G.** (Ed.). *La Intervenci on Francesa en Mexico*. (Reprint of documents from the Archives of Field Marshal Bazaine.) Pp. 264. Mexico: Ch. Bouret, 1910.

Mr. Genaro Garcia has done a great service to students of Latin-American history in the publication of a series of volumes containing important documents relating to Mexican history. In the thirty-third volume which has appeared recently a selection has been made from the papers of Field Marshal Bazaine, the commander-in-chief of the French forces in Mexico during the intervention. These papers throw much light on the military aspects of the French invasion. Incidentally, Marshal Bazaine makes many interesting comments on the political conditions of the time.

**Greenwood, A.** *Juvenile Labour Exchanges*. Pp. xi, 112. Price, 1s. London: P. S. King & Son, 1911.

**Hart, H. H.** *Cottage and Congregate Institutions for Children*. Pp. xii, 136. Price, \$1.00. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

The author is director of the Department of Child Helping of the Russell Sage Foundation. This little volume is intended for the use of trustees and officers of institutions for children. There are four chapters: "How to Organize a Children's Institution"; "Plans for a Children's Cottage with Outdoor Sleeping Porches"; "A Study of Fifty Cottage and Congregate Institutions"; "Statistics of Cottage and Congregate Institutions." It will be found very helpful for the purpose.

**Hart, H. H.** (Ed.). *Juvenile Court Laws in the United States*. Pp. vii, 150. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

In view of the fact that Dr. Hart wrote the first draft of the Illinois Juvenile Court Law, it is very appropriate that he should have had general oversight of the present book. There are three parts. In the first Thomas J. Homer summarizes existing laws in the different states. In the second Miss Grace Abbott tells of the powers, methods, etc., of the courts, and in the third is reprinted the Monroe County, New York, Juvenile Court Law of 1910, which is considered a model for cities of the second class. In view of the interest in such courts the information presented is timely and valuable.

**Hirst, F. W.** *The Stock Exchange.* Pp. 256. Price, 75 cents. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1911.

This is a short study of investment and speculation with a chapter describing the London Stock Exchange, and a similar one on Wall street. The remaining chapters deal with the early history of banking and stock jobbing, London's foreign market and the foreign bourses, the art of investment, speculative securities, why prices rise and fall, and the creation of new debt and capital, with a final chapter on cautions and precautions. The last chapter is the best, especially in regard to the criticism of newspaper information.

**Hollander, Jacob H.** *David Ricardo—A Centenary Estimate.* Pp. 137, Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1910.

This estimate of the influence of the great English economist of the Classical School has been published on the hundredth anniversary of the issue of the "High Price of Bullion," the first formal contribution of Ricardo to economic writing. Professor Hollander treats in comprehensive and sympathetic manner the life, the work, and the influence of Ricardo, after he has shown "the background of affairs and thought against which that life and work are projected." The author reviews the agricultural ferment, the industrial expansion and the financial activity which characterized the period, as preliminary to his main theme. This publication is of the greatest interest to all students who desire to get at the foundations of economic science.

**Husband, Joseph.** *A Year in a Coal Mine.* Pp. 171. Price, \$1.10. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

The author, following his graduation from Harvard, entered one of the large bituminous coal mines of the middle west and spent a year to become acquainted with the actual work of coal mining. His first work was shoveling the coal into a car for which he was paid at the rate of twelve and a half cents a ton. His fellow workmen were almost entirely foreigners and the picture of their hopes and life plans is cleverly drawn.

The author seems to have crowded into this year a whole life story of a miner. One day the mine was working smoothly and gave up almost a record out-put. That night a fire broke out which it was impossible to check. The mine was sealed in the hope that, when the supply of oxygen was exhausted, the fire would be extinguished. Then follows the thrilling story of perilous descents down the air-shaft, the experiments to detect the presence of the deadly white-damp, the gradual reopening of the mine until the final explosion left but one person alive in the mine and he was rendered insane. Then is portrayed the harrowing picture of the scenes at the mouth of the mine, the search for the bodies, another fire in the workings and the permanent abandonment of the mine. It is not often that a man who is able to tell a story as clearly and vividly as this has crowded so many experiences into one year. It seems to be rather the life story of a mine than of a miner.

**Hutchinson, Woods.** *The Conquest of Consumption.* Pp. 138. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1910.

Dr. Hutchinson is an optimist in the fight against tuberculosis. In this little

volume, the first chapter of which is "A Message of Hope," he reveals the grounds of his optimism in a very interesting and concrete manner. In his opinion, knowledge of the tubercle-bacilli; their nature and habits, has made it possible to keep them out of our bodies by proper care. Furthermore, if some enter they do so at their peril if the body defenses are in good working order. The author makes very clear the need for keeping the bodily functions fit to combat enemies. He describes in detail the attack upon the invading bacilli and shows how the fighting is done mainly by "good food, fresh air, healthy houses, shorter hours, longer sleep, good wages, and more play"—all of which keep the body in good fighting trim. Thus the author devotes a chapter to each of the following topics: Sunlight, the Real Golden Touch; Food, the Greatest Foe of Consumption; Intelligent Idleness; The Camp and the Country; Cash and Consumption. The book is readable and presents in the author's usual striking manner, the conviction that tuberculosis is being conquered by science and common sense, worked out in public policy and individual effort.

**Ilbert, C. P.** *Parliament; Its History, Constitution and Practice.* Pp. 256. Price, 75 cents. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1911.

For a generation Sir Courtenay Ilbert has acted as draftsman of the bills presented by the Cabinet to the English House of Commons. More than any other man he has had an opportunity to come in contact with the inside working of Parliament. All students of comparative government will find this sketch indispensable. It brings into small compass both historical development and present practice. Especially valuable for their contrast with our own haphazard methods of legislation are the chapters describing the legislative expedients adopted to protect the national purse from log rolling and extravagance in general and the discussion of the drafting of bills. The sketches of the relations of the houses, the cabinet and the development of true parliamentary responsibility are excellent. The controversy over the powers of the House of Lords is brought down to the election of December, 1910.

**Lampe, W. E.** *The Japanese Social Organization.* Pp. ix, 84. Price, \$0.50. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

**Landa, M. J.** *The Alien Problem and Its Remedy.* Pp. xv, 327. Price, 5s. London: P. S. King & Son, 1911.

It is most interesting at times to get side-lights on our own problems by seeing how other people react to similar situations. For the last fifteen years or so England has been agitated over the question of immigration. Exclusionists have risen to power and the public has heard all of the arguments, so familiar here, based on over-crowding, standard of living, crime, etc.

In this volume the author holds a brief for the immigrant and offers evidence to show his value to the country. He first gives a very good summary of the agitation for restriction. Then he takes up the various problems. It will interest Americans to discover that immigrants from America are most

prominent in the criminal records. The latter part of the book deals with the legislation enacted, its improvement and suggested reforms. It closes with an appeal for a broader attitude.

The book will be found of interest and value by all who are studying either English developments or our own problem of immigration.

**MacIlwaine, S. W.** *Medical Revolution*. Pp. xiii, 162. Price, 2s. 6d. London: P. S. King & Son, 1911.

**Mussey, Henry R. (Ed.).** *The Economic Position of Women*. Pp. 193. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1910.

A collection of papers by different authors discussing some of the proposed means of solution of the question of the economic position of women.

**Mussey, H. R. (Ed.).** *The Reform in the Currency*. Pp. 295. New York: Columbia University Press, 1911.

Papers constituting the proceedings of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, November 11 and 12, 1910.

**Perris, G. H.** *A Short History of War and Peace*. Pp. vi, 256. Price, 75 cents. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1911.

It is the author's purpose in "limiting this essay to a consideration of certain fundamental principles of organic growth" to trace the history of war and peace through the ages and in conclusion to sum up the characteristics of the present situation. Selecting the salient features he leads us from the earliest societies through the great Asiatic and African river civilizations. The Greeks, the Jews and the Empire of Rome are passed in review; the reasons for the breakdown of feudalism and the exploration of lands beyond the seas are explained; for a time the adoption of the principle of the balance of power gives Europe a certain security until Napoleon as the exponent of the latent impulses in the hearts of the people destroys the whole fabric until at last we have a "new equilibrium" between the allies of Germany and those of Great Britain. In spite of the possibility of universal bankruptcy and the other evils which this system of armed peace carries in its train, four factors make for the organization of peace (pp. 227-252): First, "the advance in the quality and quantity of armaments"; second, "the establishment of an international credit economy"; third, "international organizations"; fourth, "the general tendency among Western nations towards an arrest of population."

The book is extremely interesting and instructive and contains the condensation of an immense amount of information in a small space and—what is rarer—in a very readable form.

**Ralston, J. H.** *International Arbitral Law and Procedure*. Pp. xix, 352. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

**Richman, I. B.** *California Under Spain and Mexico, 1535-1847*. Pp. xvi, 541. Price, \$4.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

**Salley, A. S.** (Ed.). *Narratives of Early Carolina, 1650-1708*. Pp. xi, 388.

Price, \$3.00. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911.

This is the eleventh volume to appear in the series of "Original Narratives of Early American History." The editor is the secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina. The plan followed in this, as in the preceding volumes, is to reproduce the original document faithfully, and to precede each paper with a brief introduction telling something of the author and giving an estimate of the historical importance of the document.

Among the seventeen "narratives" contained in the volume are "The Discovery of New Brittain, 1650," by Bland and others; Yeardley's "Narrative of Excursions into Carolina, 1654;" "A Relation of a Discovery by William Hilton, 1664;" "Carolina, Or a Description of the Present State of that Colony by Thomas Ashe, 1682;" "Party Tyranny, by Daniel De Foe, 1705;" and a long selection from "The History of the British Empire in America, by John Oldmixon, 1708." There are facsimile reproductions of Blome's "Map of Carolina, 1672," and of Crisp's "Plan of Charles Town, 1704."

**Senator, H., and Kaminer, S.** (Ed.). *Marriage and Disease*. Pp. ix, 452.

Price, \$2.50. New York: Paul B. Hoeber.

The twenty-seven chapters of this volume were contributed by some twenty German doctors, many of them being prominent men in their profession. The subjects covered are of wide range and of great importance. The result lacks unity, however. Some of the writers are posted in recent biology, others are not. Some of the sections are too general to be of any special value to the practitioner, but yet too technical for the general reader. The student who wants to know a little of the relation of insanity, alcoholism or various diseases to married life will get some valuable suggestions. The medical man will turn naturally to the larger volume of which this is an abridgment. The translator, J. Dulberg, of Manchester, England, has done his part very acceptably.

**Shaw, Bernard.** *The Commonsense of Municipal Trading*. Pp. xii, 120.

Price, 75 cents. New York: John Lane Company, 1911.

This little volume is one of a series issued by the Fabian Socialist Society of England, and deals very clearly and cleverly with the problem of, what in England is called, municipal trading and in the United States municipal industrial enterprise. It is not so much what Shaw says, as the way he says it that makes his monograph interesting. To a student of municipal trading there is little new in the way of argument or illustration, but as usual with Shaw, the arguments are carried to the extreme and even the most ardent opponent of municipal trading is forced to agree to the logic of the discussion. It is in short a rather sparsely written but emphatic endorsement of municipal trading, from the English standpoint.

**Steiner, E. A.** *Against the Current*. 2d ed. Pp. 230. Price, \$1.25. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1910.

Dr. Steiner may well be envied by authors for in his own life there seems



to be an inexhaustible supply of literary material. Writing in his own happy and humorous style he here tells the story—in disconnected fashion, to be sure, of his early life. Fascinating chapters they are. A Jewish boy in Hungary, in the midst of conflicting races and faiths, passing through the turmoil of varying standards and ideals to the larger life of manhood. Filled with a great breadth of sympathy for all men, the result perhaps of these very conditions of early life; inspired evidently by the marked insight of a wise mother; the author holds the reader with rare power. The book makes a strong appeal.

**Taylor, F. W.** *The Principles of Scientific Management.* Pp. 144. Price, \$1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1911.

The appearance of this volume, written by the one generally recognized as the father of scientific management in business, is most timely. The book is, to a considerable extent, a restatement of the principles enunciated by its author in various magazine articles and contributions to scientific journals which have appeared in the past. The author, however, has taken advantage of this opportunity to bring these discussions down to date, and to introduce much material which he has not hitherto presented. The volume is evidently intended as a discussion of the theories of scientific management rather than a description of the methods by which these theories are to be applied in practice.

**Taylor, F. W.** *Shop Management.* Pp. 207. Price, \$1.50. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1911.

The appearance of a revised edition of this work as a companion to the author's "The Principles of Scientific Management," which has just come from the press, enables the student to secure a complete understanding of the "Taylor System" as it exists at the present time. The revised edition is practically identical with the first edition published in 1903, except that a number of illustrations have been added, drawn from the recent experience with the system, and some additional time-study data have been inserted.

**Thomson, J. Arthur.** *Darwinism and Human Life.* Pp. xii, 245. Price, \$1.50. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1910.

In this volume the author, who is professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen, reproduces a series of lectures given in South Africa in 1909. Inasmuch as it was Darwin's centenary his work was taken as the center of the course. The result is not merely a great tribute to a great man but a volume of exceptional interest in itself. "What We Owe to Darwin;" "The Net of Life" (i. e., influence of environment on living beings); "The Struggle for Existence;" "The Raw Materials of Progress;" "Facts of Inheritance;" "Selection, Organic and Social," are the chapter headings and accurately indicate the scope of the book. Written in a most attractive style it is a splendid discussion of the development of our knowledge of nature's methods which will be read with zest by all wishing to know something of the process of evolution. I cannot commend it too highly.

**Ward, G. H. B.** *The Truth About Spain*. Pp. xiii, 292. Price, \$2.00. New York: Cassell & Co., Ltd., 1911.

We have long waited for a book about Spain which would adequately describe the actual conditions, political, social and economic. We must still wait. Mr. Ward's book is highly interesting summer reading. It describes the abuses which impress every visitor to the Peninsula, but there is no perspective. The material is fugitive and though it does tell the truth about the cases described, it does not tell the truth about Spain. It would be quite as unfair were an author to write about the United States from the background of a study of Tammany, the New York customs frauds and the conditions of travel and agriculture in our southern states. In his statement of fact there are few exaggerations but the relation of the facts in any particular case to the typical case is missed. For example, one who has England in mind can hardly castigate the Spanish farmer as a ne'er-do-well because Argentine and Russian wheat competes with the native product. Slow though Spanish freight trains be, it should not "be considered a marvel" if they seldom run "on an average twenty miles an hour"—at least one making that average speed in the United States would also be a marvel.

Taken as fugitive, illustrative material this is a good book. It portrays the abuses in education, customs, clerical establishment, "alternating ministries" and bossism in politics more clearly than any of the many recent discussions. For one who wants to learn about the abuses found in Spain to-day this is the book.

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#### REVIEWS

**Abbott, Lyman.** *The Spirit of Democracy*. Pp. vi, 215. Price, \$1.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

In this volume, Dr. Abbott has published in a somewhat amplified and extended form the substance of a series of lectures which he delivered before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences during the winter of 1909-10.

Inasmuch as a great variety of subjects are discussed in the twelve chapters which compose the book, it is not surprising that a considerable part of the material presented makes very "thin" reading. Especially is this true of the first five chapters which deal with "The Birth of Democracy," "The Tendency of Democracy," "The Pagan and Hebrew Ideals of the Family," and "The Evolution of Education." In the last-mentioned chapter the author, strange to say, since he is writing of Democracy, omits all mention of the very important part played by the working class in the establishment of the free public school system in the United States. The strongest parts of the book are found in those chapters devoted to "Present Conditions in Industry," "Political Socialism," and "Industrial Democracy." In fact, so strong and radical is their tone that the reader is constrained to turn back to the title page to see if it really is the editor of "The Outlook" who is responsible for them. Dr. Abbott does not mince his words at any point of the discussion.